NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

WHEN the pleuro-pneumonia bill came up in the Senate, April 28, Mr. Coke secured the adoption of an amendment exempting Texas fever from the diseases included in the act, and Mr. Plumb succeeded in header the fever from the diseases included in the act, and Mr. Plumb succeeded in having the appropriation cut down to \$150,000. Mr. Cullon reported an original bill to establish a commission to regulate interstate commerce. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the sale of a portion of the Fort Hayes Military Reservation in Kansas, and adopted a resolution to attend the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice Marshall. Bills were introduced for the enlargement of the Court House at Jackson, Tenn.; to authorize the lighting of navigable rivers by electroity; to prohibit the importation of articles falsly bearing an American brand, and to provide for the World's Exposition at New Orleans. Mr. Hewitt explained his charge that the Secretary of the Navy had failed to that the Secretary of the Navy had failed to cover into the treasury \$200,000 received for con-demned vessels, but deposited it sunject to his

FAVORABLE reports were made in the Senate, on the 29th ult., on resolutions to loan flags to the city of Charlotte, N. C., for celebrating the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and to the fair at kichmond in aid of disa-bled Confede ate soldiers, but the committee will recommend no more legisla-tion of this sort. A joint resolution was favorably reported to appropriate 23,000 to celebrate the completion of the Warnington monument. A resolution was obserted directing monument. A resolution was onered directing
the preparation of a bill to provide that hereafter ne patent shall be granted except to chatens of the United States. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was debated at great length and
passed. The House of Representatives passed
a joint resolution directing the President to enforce an immediate settlement of the claim of J. E. Whe lock against the Government of Venezuela for tortures inflicted by officers of that republic. The tarin bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Hiscock spoke in opposition the etc. If a insti-tuted a comparison between the condition of the business of the construction to the larif of the business of the country prior to the tariff of 1861 and its condition at the present time, and from the comparison deduced the conclusion that the protective system was a better one for the people. Agricultural products, he main-tained, secured a higher price now than twenty years ago—a result which was attributable to protection. Mr. Hurd supported the measure in a speech which attracted the attention of every member. He held that, subject to the peeds of member. He held that, subject to the needs the Government, every man had the right to buy where goods were cheapest and sell where he could realize the highest price. He claimed that the protective system had locked the United States out of the markets of the world: he urged that our manufacturers look outward across the seas for pations, and closed by saying that if the Ohio Democratic platform would not allow the abelition of war t xes, he would appeal to the people of his native State to re-

THE passage of bills to authorize the Oregon Central Road to bridge the Willamette River, and to ratify the agreement with three Indian tribes of Montana for a portion of their reservation required by the Northern Pacific Road, followed by a long debate on the shipping hill, constituted the business of the Senate on the 30th ult. In the House a bill was reported to secure postal telegraphy on the contract sys-tem. A joint resolution was passed authorizing tem. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War, on proper application, to loan tents and flags for soldiers' reunions and to grant condemned cannon for monumental purposes. After which the tariff bill was taken up in committee of the whole and discussed at great length. Mr. Dingley (Rep.), of Maine, denied that protection had caused the decline in American consmerce. Mr. Hewitt decline in American commerce. Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, declared that there was stagnation everywere in the protected indus-tries. The wages of American workmen were not sufficient to give them even decent support, and during the last twenty years their progress had been downward. In the iron works last year two-thirds were in blast, while this year nearly two-thirds were closed and the wages of the army of seized his brother and threw him into a dec contrary created that lamentable condition of affairs. Nothing could be done with the surplus but pile it up as long as money lasted and then stop and let the workmen starve. Trases unlons were all the protection workingmen needed. Under the present tariff these unions could not but be feeble and finally die. He held that the condition of English workmen had steadily improved since the era of free trade. He believed the tariff would have to go, but the progress should be gradual. He would begin by putting raw materials on the free list; then he would limit the rates of duties. If these moves turned out badly he would pause; if not, he would go on to the very end. Mr. Warner (Democrat), of Ohio, held that the Morrison bill was not in harmony with the Ohio platform. That was bomb-proof, and would win all the time. Mr. Chicheon (Rep.), of Michigan, opposed the bill as being wrong in principle, unsciantific in construction, hurtful in tendencies, and destructive in its effects. It was neither protection, free t ade, nor revenue only. It was protion, free t ade, nor revenue only. It was pro-tection with a free trade slash twenty inches wide through it. It was a monster, shapeless, lame, and blind. The country wanted a tarift not for revenue, not for protection, but for rev-enue and protection, one and inseparable.

WHEN the shipping bill came up in the Senate on the 1st inst., Mr. Frye asserted that the admission to American registry of vessels bought abroad would take from American ships the coastwise trade of the United States, bringing in all the old hulks of England. Mr. Vest retorted that the last thing in the range of imag-ination is the idea that any human being can cheat a Yankee. The Senate agreed to indeacheat a Yankee. The Senate agreed to indeantiely postpone action on the bill to release the members of the original Fitz-John Porter court-martial from the obligation of secrecy. Bills were favorably reported to aid the construction of a ship canal between Lake Union and Puget Sound, Washington Territory, and to amend act relating to the importation of spurious teas. In the House Mr. Dorshelmer spoke against the tariff bill Mr. Eaton declared the measure directly opposed to the Constitution, and he would do his utmost to defeat it. Mr. Hammond insisted that the Democrats were earnest in their purpose to reduce taxation and diminish the revenue. Mr. Finerty opposed the measure in a speech of considerable length.

A RESOLUTION was advoced by the Senate

A RESOLUTION was adoped by the Senate on the 2d inst., calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what action had been taken in regard to the entries of public lands in Colorado by the Estes Park Company and other English corporations. Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Territories, made an adverse report on the House bill providing that no person shall be appointed Governor of a Territory nniess he has been for two years a resident thereof, because no such limitation can be placed on the constitutional power of the President, During the discussing on the shipping bill Mr. Vest offered an amendment to admit ship-building material free of duty and to place vessels purchased abroad on the American register. No action was taken. Adjourned till the 5th. The House devoted the entire day's session to debate on the tariff bill, Mr. Nutting (Rep.) deprecated the agitation of the matter for purely political reasons. Mr. Deuster (Dem.) gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer provided that after July I no duty should be levied on any kind of raw material. He depicted Interior for information as to what action had gave notice of an amendment he proposed to offer provided that after July I no duty should be
levied on any kind of raw material. He depicted
the advantages following such a course, and advocated the abolition of the duty on wool as
a measure of benefit to both manufacturers
and farmers. Mr. McMullen (Rep.) denounced
the present tariff as a monstrons piece of injustice. He declared that it had destroyed
commerce, cut down the sales of American
manufacturers, and depleted the revenues of
"American agriculture. In conclusion he pictured
the dangers of an overflowing Treasury, which
led this to devise every means from larceny
to legislative robbery to get their hands into
the public money. Mr. Mfler (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, declared that the protective system had been tried, and had inured to the
benefit of every class of industry. Mr. Cox
(Dem.), of New York, argued in favor of throwing open the markets of the world to American
industries. He believed in commerce and progress, not in exclusion, stagnation and starvation.
In conclusion he expressed surprise that Mr.
Finerty should oppose the free-ship amendment
to the shipping bill, and thus give England
and other foreign countries \$140,000,000 in
farcs and freigntage which should go to America. Mr. Suringer (Dem.) gave the history of
the Tariff Commission, and quoted from its report to show that the interests of the country de-

manded a reduction of 20 per cent. The tariff bill had only reduced duties 5.63 per cent. A reduction of revenue to the extent of at least \$50,000,000 was imperatively demanded. He de-nied that American workingmen were protected against foreign labor by the present high tariff. Protection was of advantage only to the manufacturers. It left the laborers to fight and starve. The Democrats intended to go before the country on this issue, and he felt sure the people would favor the reform now advocated by the Democratic party.

EASTERN.

About half of the 8,000,000 cotton spindles in New England bave agreed to reduce production

A career of reckless speculation has been brought to a close by the failure of James R. Keene, the noted Wall street oper

Henry H. Langdon, a New York banker, has made an assignment. His liabilities are placed at \$167,000. The assets at

WESTERN.

In broad daylight, four men rode to the Medicine Valley Bank, located in the beart of the town of Medicine Lodge, Kan., and, dismounting, two went in while the others took care of the horses outside. Cashler George Geppert and President E. W. Payne, of the bank, were the only persons in at the time. The two bandits, presenting their Winshester rifles and revolvers, said: "Give us your money or we will kill you." Geppert and Payne refused, and instantly the robbers shot them, killing Geppert and injuring Payne fatally. The firing aroused the town and brought the Marshal and others to the spot, and the robbers, anstily mounting their horses, fled. Mr. Geppert was a prominent business-man, while Mr. Payne was the editor of the Index, and a wealthy and influential stockman.

The four Medicine Lodge (Kan.) robbers were captured and imprisoned. A mob broke into the jail, shot one of the bandits dead, and took the other three out and hanged them. A Kansas City telegram gives this account of the affair: Swift retribution has overtaken the Medicine Lodge murderers and robbers. The posse in pursuit came up with the robbers three miles from town, captured them, after a brief struggle, brought the prisoners back to town, and lodged them in the calaboose. A crowd gathered and attacked the building. One of the robbers opened fire, whereupon the crowd riddled him with bullets. The remaining three were taken out, conducted to the edge of the town, and hung. The excitement of the crowd was intense, and they refused to listen to the officers, who endeavored to quiet them. One of the prisoners begged for mercy, but the others died game. The excitement increased when it was found that two of the robbers were Henry Brown and Ben Wheeler, Marshal and Assistant Marshal of Caldwell. The other two, John Wesley and Billy Smith, were cowboys.

Waterloo (Iowa) dispatch: "A triple tragedy occurred at Roland, a small place in the edge of Story County, about thisteen miles south of Radeliffe. A man, whose name it is impossible to learn, attacked his wife with an ax. She defended herself as well as she could, at the same time calling for help The brother of the infuriated husband inter At this the husband, who is a burly man thirds were closed and the wages of the army of workers were reduced. He was one of the unfortunate manufacturers who had reduced wages rather than turn his men out altogether. Mr. Kelley (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, interrupted to say he thinked Mr. Hewitt for indorsing his doctrine. Production had so far outrun consumption that a readjustment of labor and capital would have to be made. Mr. Hewitt declared that protection would not prevent over-production, but on the contrary created that lamentable condition of affairs. Nothing could be done with the surplus but rile it up as long as money lasted and seized his brother and threw him into a dee recovering."

The Union Pacific shops at Omaha were closed the other day through a strike o employes generally, save those in head quarters and the engineers and firemen. No attempt was made to move freight. In the evening a bulletin from the General Manager was posted withdrawing the notice of a reduction in wages, and work was immediately resumed at the old rates.

SOUTHERN.

Isaac Leggin and James Porter Spiers, two colored politicians, were arrested at Garysburg, N. C., when about to engage in a duel. Besides two overcoats, Leggin had on a sheet-iron plate, fifteen inches square, which he said he wore as a "chest protector."

A dispatch from Monroe, La., states that Mullican and Clarke, who were convicted of the murder of old man Rogers and wife, last month, were taken from jail and hanged by a mob.

Samuel T. Wilson, a white man who was acting as a guard over convicts, was lynched by a mob composed of colored men, at Skipwirth's Landing, Miss., for the brutal

WASHINGTON.

	The following is a recapit	ulation of
	the regular monthly debt statem	
ш	on the 1st inst.: Interest-bearing debt— Four and one-half per cents. Four per cents. Three per cents. Refundingscertificates. Navy pension fund.	250,000,000 787,657,958 254,621,950 296,450 14,000,000
1	Total interest-bearing debt\$,256,572,350
	Matured debt	12,128,405 846,739,521 15,025,009 217,490,431 6,883,107
	Total without interest\$	586,238,089
	Total debt (principal)	8,845,125 309,753,205
	Current liabilities— Interest due and unpaid	2,142,769 12,128,404 313,646 217,490,431 15,023,000 152,652,974
	Total\$ Available assets— Cash in Treasury\$	399,753,205 399,763,205
	Bonds issued to Pacific railway com- panies, interest payable by United States— Principal outstanding	64,693,512 1,595,478 61,160,798
-	Interest repaid by companies— By transportation service	18,012,845

Balance of interest paid by United

erect a soldiers' home in Michigan at a cost

POLITICAL.

The Chicago Times (Independent Dem.) prints what it calls a "carefully prepared summary," showing the complexion of the delegates chosen to the National Republican Convention from all the States and Territories, which shows the following result (411 votes being necessary to a choice);
 Blaine
 324 John Sherman
 23

 Arthur
 250 Hawley
 12

 Edmunds
 79 Doubtful
 40

The Chicago Daily News (Arthur Republican) places the figures somewhat different from the Times, viz. :

A secret visit of John Kelly, the Tammany leader, to Baltimore last week excites comment among Democratic politicians. It is alleged that his mission was in the inter-

In the New York Assembly in Albany the bill adding an article to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale

est of Payne, should Tilden decline the nom-

of intoxicating liquors was lost-60 against 63. The Nebraska Republican State Convention, which met at Lincoln, organized by electing Congressman E. K. Valentine Chairman. The following were elected delegatesat-large to Chicago: John M. Thurston, N. Harwood, John Jansen, and N. S. Brooks. They are all said to be for Blaine. A resolution to instruct for Blaine was tabled by a vote or 220 to 207, The platform declares for the taxation of such home products as are luxuries and for a tarix that will protect home industries without being burdensome to the people. The national convention is requested to pro. vide that in future representation at national conventions shall be in proportion to the number of Republican votes cast for President in the last preceding Presidential election. The resolutions close with an indorsement of President Arthur's policy.

FIRE RECORD.

A fire in Panama, which raged for five hours, destroyed the chief market and were demolished to check the flames. The losses are estimated at \$500,000. A gang of armed and intoxicated men plundered the able A fire at Glens Falls, N. Y., which was murderers' row," occupied entirely by saloons, was demolished to prevent a spread of the flames. The loss is \$250,000, with \$60,000 insurance. Other fires of the week were as

201	TOHOWS:	ec.
n		k
	Trenton Falls, Ont., seventeen buildings.	1
	Alton, Ill., dry goods store	- 1
e	Wilson, Kansas, flouring mill	- 1
e	Cincinnati, tannery	4
8	Greenville, Texas, business houses	
	South Coventry, Conn., fiannel mill	1
	Fitchville, Conn., cotton mill	1
90	Elkport, Iowa, warehouse and contents	
	Fall River, Mass., cotton mill	6
	Attica, Ind., two brick stores	1
6	Morris, Ill., grain elevator	. 1
p	New York City, business property	1
	New Orleans, saddlery store	- 1
g	Le Claire, owa, hotel	- 1
1-	Jackson, Mich , carriage factory	
e	West Salem, O , twenty business houses	1
	Devil's Lake, Dak., store	
e.	Lindsay, Ont., convent	13
b	Akron, O., clothing store	1
	Bath, N. Y., planing mill.	- 1
	Pekin, Ill., two grain elevators,	2
t	Menominee, Mich., saw mill	1
r	Marysville, Kan., business property	8
-	New York City, hotel	- 3
- 4	Cedar Springs, Mich., lumber	- 3
a	Fillmore City, Mich., saw mill	- 1
ť	Prairieburg, Iowa, four stores Desplaines, Ill., business property	- 1
	Desplaines, Ill., business property	1
-	Coleman, Wis., saw-mill	- 1
0	Selins Grove, Pa., stores	-
-	Petersburg, Va., hotel	- 9
e	Halifax, N. S., tobacco factory	1
-	Kingston, Ont., tannery	1
n.	Buchanan, Mich., furniture factory Brooklyn, N. Y., coffee-mill	1
	Drooklyn, A. I., conce-min	*
100		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the Crown Land Office, in the Parliament buildings at Toronto, were found two powerful dynamite cartridges, with wire and fuse attached, and others were discovered under the steps approaching the Speaker's chamber.

Serious disorders are reported from the diamond-fields of South Africa. The men the diamond-fields of South Africa. The men the Chinese sold their daughters for the vilest are searched as they leave work by officers of purposes. Mr. Hitt contended that the present the mining companies. A strike appears to law had nearly stopped immigration from China, and that further radical legislation is not neceshave resulted.

Sheriff Adkins, of Boone County, West Virginia, was recently waylaid and assassinated by a band known as the "James

Republican uprisings are threatened in Catalonia, Valencia, and the South of Spain generally.

William, alias "Reddy" McHugh, was hanged at Cincinnati for the murder of his wife in 1881. Thomas Dickson was hanged at Bloomfield, Mo., for the murder of James McNab near Essex, Stoddard County, that State, four years ago. About four thousand people were presnt. Dickson made a brief speech, in which he declared his innocence. Enoch Brown, a negro, was hanged at Halifax Court House, N. C., for the murder of his wife. There was a large crowd of spectators, principally colored people. Wm. Brooks, colored, was executed at Alexandria, La., for wife murder. Jacob Dobson, who shot ex-Sheriff Adkins in Boone

County, West Virginia, was lynched at Gr if fithsville, in that State. A Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch, says: A mob at St. Afbans took Scott Hill and Brownlow Hill, two of the robbers who shot and killed Albert Woods and mortally wounded A. J. Woods, near St. Albans, and hanged them to an elm tree west of the town. The officers succeeded in escaping with Chas. Spurlock, the other member of the gang, who have been doing so much robbing and shoot-

ing lately. They all confessed the crime. A Quebec dispatch reports that the ship Alantine, of Drammen, Norway, was wrecked in a northeast gale and sleet storm. five miles east of Wolfe Island Station, Magdalen Islands. She broke up immediately, Nineteen lives were lost. The second mate is the only survivor.

FOREIGN.

Zorilla, the Spanish agitator, has been requested by the French Government 655,195 to leave its territory.

42,492,750 In the British House of Commons The House Military Committee has Belford, Lord Advocate for Scotland, anagreed on a favorable report on the bill to nounced the Government would shortly in-

troduce a bill creating a Minister for Scot-

It is believed by the London police that nitro-glycerine has been conveyed to England from America in spirit-flasks.

A plague is raging in the province of Bagdad, in Asiatio Turkey. A sanitary cordon has been established.

It appears from evidence offered before a duly authorized commission that the flour furnished the Egyptian army has been adulterated with plaster of paris, that the hay was rotten, and that two-thirds of the mules furnished for transport were useless.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

At the Montana Republican Convention held at Bozeman, Mantle and Sanders were chosen delegates to Chicago, with Leam_ ing and Knowles as alternates. Sanders is for Blaine and Mantle for Edmunds. The alternates are for Arthur and Edmunds re-

The New Mexico Republican Convention elected H. W. Llewllyn and Eugene Romero delegates to Chicago. There were no instructions, but they are believed to favor Arthur, with Logan as second choice. Strong resolutions indorsing Arthur's administration were adopted.

Col. Frazer has been summoned to London from Cairo, to give a detailed statement of the condition of the Egyptian army. A revolution is reported as having broken out in Malaga, Spain, and the insur-

gents about Figueras have been driven across the frontier. The Pope is said to be preparing a fresh note to the powers in regard to the decision of the Italian court, in which he will

declare that a compromise with Italy is im-

possible on the basis of existing laws. The work of unifying the Liberals is meeting with great success in Germany. At a recent national meeting resolutions were adopted in favor of the creation of a party to embrace the entire empire, its object to be the pursuit of patriotic liberalism.

Forest fires in the Catskill Mountain region of New York and the Blue mountains of Fennsylvania have done vast damage Near Ashland, in the latter State, a tract of fifty square miles of timber was burned over. The village of Gilman's Depot, on the Port two blocks of houses. Several buildings Jarvis Road, in New York, was wiped out by flames. In the vicinity of Elkton, thousands of acres of valu-Md.. timber were destroyed. ruins, and were fired upon by citizens. A towns of Brisbin and Thompson, in Tioga soldier was shot dead for disobeying orders. | County, Pa., were swept away by the flames, the inhabitants being compelled to flee for fanned by a strong gale, destroyed Little's their lives. The thriving town of Houtzdale, Opera House, the Glens Fails Opera House, Pa., also fell a victim to the flames, scarcely Presbyterian Church, Union Hall building, a house being left, and the destitute citizens and thirty business places. A portion of have sent out an appeal for help. The damage wrought by these forest fires will amount to many millions of do lars.

The iron steamer State of Florida was wrecked at sea about the 27th of April. There is a mystery surrounding her fate. One story is that she was destroyed by dynamiters, another that she was crushed by an leeberg. It is believed that nearly, if not all, of the crew were picked up by a passing

and his wife and infant child were fatally burned.

James Maxwell, of Harrisonville, Mo., killed his brother-in-law, John Lofforn, with a shot-gun as he sat on a bed undressing. The victim's wife had a suspicion as to the murderer's identity, and remained in the house alone all night with the corpse before giving information of the deed.

For several days past, says a Washington telegram, an artist has been employed at the Capitol repairing the damage to the various statues and works of art done by relic hunters. On one statue a finger had to be supplied, on another a toe, and some irreverent vandal even stole a piece of the marble which represents the Father of his

At Gouverneur, N. Y., a boiler explosion in Whitney's marble works killed five men and fatally injured two others.

THERE was no session of the Senate on the 3d inst. The House, after prolonged debate passed the bill amending the Chinese immigration act by a vote of 184 to 13. Mr. Henley argued that the measure received unanimous indorsement in the Facilic States and Territories. Mr. Rice showed that a Chinese merchant in Sau Francisco gave \$3,000 to the Garneld Hospital fund, and Mr. Budd retaliated by a remark that

THE MARKET.

٩,	NEW YORK. BEEVES		
	NEW YORK.	CH MA	100 W 100
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	Oats-White	4/2	45
	PORK-Mess	17.50	6218.00
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П	Fair to Good	5,50	QC 6.00
u	Common to Medium	5.00	(6) 5,50
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,	Portaroes Peach blows	,38	(8 .40
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a	LARD	8.00	@ S.50
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d	Come Mines	.06	66 .57
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d	CATTLE-Best.	4.25	65 5,25
,	Fair	3.70	at 4.50
8	Hoos.	5.75	00 4.00

DEVASTATION AND DEATH.

A Large Section of Western Ohio Swept by a Destructive Cyclone.

Jamestown Almost Obliterated and Six People Killed-Immense Damage at Other Places.

D A dispatch from Jamestown, Green County, says: A terrible cyclone struck Jamestown about 50'clock Sunday evening. Two-thirds of the town was completly rulned. Six persons were killed, namely: Miss Stella Jones aged 15, of Esculapia Springs, Ky.; Mrs. Ann Carpenter, Letitia Jenkins, daughter of G. K. Jenkins; Miss Kate Boteler; Mrs. Stewart, a colored woman; a son of James Paulis. Several were badly wounded. Hundreds of people were turned out of their homes. No estimate of the damage is possible now.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

It appears to have originated near Wood-

bine, a small town ten miles south of Day-Eye-witnesses describe it as appailing in its fury. An authentic statement is that the cyclone was formed by the union of two light storm-clouds from south and northwest, which immediately assumed the form of a waterspout, rising and descending like waves of the sea, and destroying everything in its way. M. E. Best, of Dayton, who was near enough to observe accurately, says that it was fully an eighth of a mile wide, and moved about over the country like an immense cloud of smoke, while everywhere in its path the air was dark with trees and ruins of houses. Forests were mored down like weeds, and fences were destroyed for miles, and it is estimated that in this county alone at least twenty residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock, and farm property. At Alexandersville, six miles south of Dayton, several people are known to be injured, and one lady reported killed, while a sawmill, barns, and other buildings are destroyed. Friend's paper-mill and other buildings are badly damaged, while a number of residences are reported destroyed. The telegraph lines are down in all directions, and roads are impassable from the ruins that fill them. Near Woodbine the residences and other buildings belonging to Edward Wheatly were destroyed with other property amounting in all to \$2,000. Two farm hands are reported missing. Brick school house No. 9 is de-stroyed and the roof carried 500 yards. Mr. Harris' house and barn were destroyed. One child caught in the cyclone was carried 200 yards and dropped to the earth slightly injured. Mr. Mitchell's house slightly injured. and barn are partly ruined. Mr. Ridenour 8 property is badly damaged. Abner Harris' parn and other buildings were destroyed. The names of other losers cannot be ascertained, but, considering the large number of houses destroyed, there must be heavy loss of life. In the neighborhood of Miamisburg there is heavy damage. At Bellbrook, Greene County, at least fifteen farm houses are more or less damaged, but the families generally escaped by taking refuge in the cellars. From Carrollton the cyclone took a direct easterly course, and its force was not in the least spent when it reached Jamestown, a thriving village of 600 inhabitants, which is reported entirely stroyed, with only a few buildings standing Meager telegraph reports state that four people are known to be killed, while twenty are more or less injured. Among others, the residence of L. Wickersham was lifted from Its foundation and carried quite a distance. Near Xenia there was considerable destruc tion. The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans Home was badly damaged. The barn, laundry, and other buildings were destroyed, while the hospital was unroofed. Miss Harvey, the matron, and Night-watchman Richardson Near Independence, Iowa, John were injured, but no children were hurt. Between Jasper and Cedar Creek, on the Narrow-gauge Road, the damage is great to farm property, and at this point trains were unable to move on account of the wind, while others did not dare to pass over the Cedar Creek trestle during the cyclone. In all directions, south and east of here, the scene of destruction defles description. Whole forests were cut down like weeds, and trees and smaller buildings carried a long distance in [Dayton (Ohio) Telegram.]

A very destructive cyclone visited this section on Sunday afternoon. In the neigh-borhood of Miamisburg, Carrolton, Franklin, Woodford, Ridgeville, Xenia, James town, Washington Court House, and at other points the damage was appalling. The cyclone was first ob-served in the vicinity of Carrolton and Woodford, where it seems to have begun. One reliable eye-witness says that he observed one cloud coming from the northwest and another from the south. At a point near Woodford they moved into a vase whirting cloud as light as smoke, which descended to the earth and rose in undulations like a whirlwind. From Woodford and Carrolton the course of the cyclone was easterly, and reports from Greene County show that the violence was not spent in the east when it

reached that section. The town of Alexandria, six miles south of here, is badly damaged, and one lady there is thought to be killed. A family took refuge in a shed, and one child was carried five hundred yards, but not badly injured. Sawmills, barns, and smaller buildings were destroyed, while further south the destruction to property was more general, and it is estimated that at least four hundred farm residences, to say nothing of out-buildings, are completely ruined.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.

Official Statistics of Its Operation [Washington Telegram.]

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury his report in regard to the operations of the tariff act of March 3, 1882. It appears that the act caused a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the average ad valorem rate of duty on imports. In detail the changes are as follows: Sugar and Molasses—Reduction, 9.32 per cent. Iron and Steel and Manufactures Thereof—6.15

per cent.
Clothing Wool—9.88 per cent.
Combing Wool—11.27 per cent.
Carpet Wool—6.61 per cent.
Manufactures of Wool—4.52 per cent.

Manufactures of Cotton-Increase, 1.92 per Manufactures of Silk—Reduction, 8.82 per cent. Earthen and China Ware –Increase, 13.11 per

Glass and Glassware—Increase, 1.09 per cent.
Spirits and Wines—Increase, 18.28 per cent.,
and malt liquors a reduction of 59.61 per cent.
The report, which is a document of somewhat enty-two pages, embraces a somewhat elaborate statement in regard to the changes in ad valorem rates caused by the tariff act of March 3, 1883, and by the fall in the import prices of commodities. It contains also a considerable amount of statistical and other information in regard to the production of sugar, iron, wool, manufactures of silk, and spirits, and wines in the United States. The report treats with some particularity of the production in the United States of the three great classes of wool known to our tariff laws-namely clothing wool, combing wool, and carpet wool, and the extent to which these three kinds of wool are used by the manufacturers

SPLINTERS.

of worsted and woolen goods, hats, carpets,

and other articles.

THREE-FOURTHS of the officers in the German army wear corects. HERBERT SPENCER has started for Australia, a long sea voyage being recommended for Wrogins claims to have predicted the Lon-

don earthquake, and he says there will be another about May 20. CHIEF BUSHYHEAD, of the Cherokee Na-tion, has been afflicted with a severe atack of sourlet fever, but is now recovering.

THE Bank of England has just opened a reading and eating room for its clerks.

A HUMAN HOLOCAUST.

Shocking Occurrence by the Burning of a Michigan County Almshouse.

Fourteen of the Pauper Inmates Caught in Their Beds and Entirely Consumed.

[Hartford (Mich.) Telegram.]

The Van Buren County Poorhouse, situated two and one-half miles east of this village, was burned to the ground this morning. Fourteen paupers were burned to death, and many others parrowly escaped with their lives. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated in the inmates' sitting-room on the first floor, and when mates' sitting-room on the first floor, and when discovered was beyond control. The county farm lies midway between the villages of Hartford and Lawrence, three miles from each, and beyond assistance from firemen, but when the flames were discovered the buildings were already so involved that help would have been useless. The buildings comprised a large two-story frame upright, with a wing extending east and a two-story addition projecting south from the rear of the main building. The latter was occupied by Superintendent Cash, his family, and the hired help. One of the latter named Halsey was aronsed by the cries of the inmates. Going down the hall he opened the door to the two-story addition, when he was almost overpowered story addition, when he was almost overpowered by a volume of flame and smoke that burst out, He had barely time to give the alarm in the Suby a volume of flame and smoke that burst out, He had barely time to give the alarm in the Su-perintendent's quarters. The paupers in the addition were already past help. The occupants of the front building only escaped with their lives, nothing else being saved but two or three articles of furniture.

of the front building only escaped with their lives, nothing else being saved but two or three articles of furniture.

The following are the names of those who perished: Jimmie Johnson, from Covert; Henry Bankes, trom Waverly; Benjamin Bogardus, from Breedsville; Thomas Sawyer, colored, from the Kalamazoo asylum; Jonathan Sargent, from Antwerp; Fred Ekenburger, from Decatur; — Myers, from Waverly; Peter Golden, from Keeler; Caroline Lang, from Covert; Caroline Saerer, from Covert; Mrs. Curtis, from Breedsville; Mrs. Wilson and her 8-year-old daughter; Ann Maria and Debby Cravet, of Bangor.

When morning came the ruins presented a sickening sight. The victims of the confiagration, when taken from the ashes and half-consumed timbers of the building, were so burned as to be unrecognizable, horrible masses of flesh and bone, impossible to identify, being viewed by hundreds of visitors.

The addition contained sleeping accommodations for about twenty, and the only ones who escaped were a boy named Parker, who jumped from the second window, and two little boys of Mrs. Wilson. Their mother, and sister per-

from the second window, and two little boys of Mrs. Wilson. Their mother and sister perof Mrs. Wilson. Their mother and sister perished in the fiames. The remainder of the inmates were in a detached building known as "the jail." They comprised the idiotic, violently insane, etc. Between that and the main structure there was another detached building, the distance separating the two being, perhaps, forty feet, which delayed the progress of the flames till the inmates of "the jail" could be saved. One of the occupants of the Superintendent's quarters was his daughter, just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. She was saved.

The inmates who were lost comprise the better class of paupers, those in a comfortable

ter class of paupers, those in a comfortable condition and able to assist about the premises. The county authorities have made provisions in The county authorities have made provisions in the neighborhood for the temperary care of the remaining inmates. There were about sixty oc-cupants of the burned buildings. The loss to the county on building and con-tents is about \$10,000, on which there is \$5,000-insurance. Mr. Cash the overseer, lost all his goods, to the value of about \$800, on which there was no insurance.

was no insurance.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Provisions of the Bill Passed by the United States Senate.

As amended and passed by the Senate the pleuro-pneumonia bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry and the extirpation of contagious cattle diseases provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a bareau of animal industry, with a chief who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon and who shall investigate and report the condition of the domestic animals of the United States and the causes of contagious, infections, and communicable diseases among them. He shall also collect such other information on those subjects as may be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. For the purposes of the bureau the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to employ a force not to exceed twenty persons at any one time. The Commissioner is to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stock-raisers or men experienced in commercial transactions affecting live shall organize in his department a bureau of rienced in commercial transactions affecting live stock, who shall report the best manner of transporting and caring for animals and the means to be adopted to suppress and extirpate pleuropneumona and other dangerous contagious or communicable diseases. The compensation of such agents is fixed at \$10 per day. The commission is to prepare as early as possible such rules and regulations as may be necessary to extirpate the diseases named, and certify such rules, etc., to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite the co-operation of such executive authority in the execution of porting and caring for animals and the means State and Territory, and invite the co-operation of such executive authority in the execution of the act of Congress. When the rules, etc., shall have been accepted by such executive authority, the commission may expend in the State so accepting so much money as shall be necessary for the purposes of the investigations contemplated by the act and for such disinfection and quaranting measures as may be necessand quarantine measures as may be neces-sary to prevent the spread of disease from one State or Territory into another. In order to promote the exportation of live-stock, a special investigation shall be made as to the existence of contagious discases along the di-viding line between the United States and foreign countries and along the transportation lines from all parts of the United States to the ports from which cattle are exported, and re-ports made to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall co-operate with the State and municipal authorities, corporations, and persons en-gaged in the transportation of neat cattle by land or water, in establishing regulations for the safe conveyance of cattle and preventing the spread of disease; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take such steps as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the act, to prevent the exportation of cattle affected with any contagious disease, especially pleuro-

pneumonia.

Transportation companies are forbidden to transport cattle affected with any contagious or communicable disease from one State or Territory to another, but the so-called splenetic or Texas fever is excepted from the category of communicable diseases so far as regards the transportation of cattle to market. Violations of the act by railroad companies or vessels is declared a misdemeanor on the part of the manof the act by railroad companies or vessels is declared a misdemeaner on the part of the man-ager or captain, punishable by a fine not to ex-ceed \$5,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both. It is made the duty of the United States District Attorneys to prosecute cases. The sum appropriated for the purposes of the act is \$150,000 (instead of \$250,000 as appropriat-ed by the House).

Rhilway Construction.

Advance sheets of The Railway Age show the following record of railway construction during the year 1883:

during the year 1883:

We complete this week our detailed statement, by roads, of the new track laid in the United States during the year 1883. The compilation of these statistics involves a great amount of correspondence, and it is impossible to make a complete report at the end of the year. These final figures, however, do not differ very greatly from those given in our issue of Dec. 27, 1883. At that time we stated the total mileage for the year, so far as reported, at 6,608 miles. This we have since increased by 61 miles, our record now showing the amount of new track laid during 1883 to have been 6,870 miles. The following is our summary, by States:

States. Miles. States. Miles. New England States—Rentucky. 127,0 Maine. 41.2 Pacific Belt—

Maine 41.2	Pacific Belt-
Vermont 22.0	California 231
Massachusetts 18.0	Oregon
Connecticut 2.0	Arizona 156
Eastern M. States-	Idaho
New York 30% 2	Washington Tv 161
New Jersey 7.5	Missouri Belt
Pennsylvania 36% 5	Minnesota 167
Middle W. States-	Iowa 931
Obio349.0	Arkansas 198
adima180,8	Louisiana 238
Mictigan,	Kansas Belt-
Hinota	Dakota 410
Wisconsin	Nebraska 199
Southern States-	Kansas 144
Virginia 98.1	Indian Territory 19
North Carolina 52.0	Texas 68
South Carolina 40.5	Colorado Belt-
Georgia 65,5	Colorado 88
Torida	Montana 413
Alabama181.0	New Mexico 81
Mississippi261.1	Utah 166

WORK on the Washington monument has